Wellesley College News

VOL. XXXIX WELLESLEY, MASS., OCTOBER 30, 1930 No. 6

DIETERS NOTICE! NUTRITION LECTURE

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Professor Lafayette B. Mendel To Speak On Diet And Its Relation To Body Fat

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TALK TO BE ILLUSTRATED

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On Monday, November 10, at 8 P. M., Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, Sterling Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale University and chairman of the department, will lecture at Alumnae Hall. His subject, *Diet in Relation to Body Fat*, is one which will undoubtedly have a very wide appeal. (Note: freshman hygiene students, scientists, and all who wish to reduce or gain weight.) The talk will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Professor Mendel is not only a brilliant and popular speaker, but is an authority in his department. He is known as one of the founders of the science of physiological chemistry, for when he entered the field the science was in its infancy. His name, linked with that of Dr. Osborne, is famous for the nutritional experiments he carried on, and for the vitamin discoveries he helped to make. Professor Mendel's articles and books are well known to students of the sciences. Since his graduation in 1892 from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and the completion of his graduate study, Professor Mendel has been doing research work and teaching physiological chemistry at Yale.

The lecture is to be held under the auspices of the Chemistry department, and of the College Lecture Committee. The talk is to be popular rather than technical, for the subject is one that is of interest not only to students of chemistry, but to the college as a whole.

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Wellesley Graduate Writes Of Chinese Civil Struggle

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This article is composed of excerpts from a letter written by Mei-ling Soong, '17, First Lady of China, to one of her classmates, Marion *Jones* McCandless.

At the present moment, my husband is at the battle front where he has been the past four months. As you doubtless see from the papers, the warlords in China have not yet been crushed. They defied the Central Government in order to satisfy their selfish desires for spheres of interest, regardless of the fact that a unified China is the only salvation of our country. As Chairman of the National Government and as Generalissimo of the Nationalist Army, my husband did all he could to prevent the insurrection of the rebel generals, Yen and Feng. But these generals with their feudal ideas couldn't see other than their selfish interests. The result was inevitable. The Central Government issued orders for their suppression and my husband as Generalissimo led the army. Up to date, the war has been a long and hard one because the rebel generals had stored up ammunition and supplies for just such a time as this.

We have, however, made such progress that victory inevitably is ours and within a month everything will

(*Continued on Page* 3, *Col.* 2, 3 & 4)

FALL FIELD DAY
NOVEMBER 1
2:00 P. M.

Elections May Return Democratic Congress

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The coming elections for the Seventy-second Congress, which convenes March 4, 1931, are showing a decided shift in public opinion toward the Democratic party. Last week, Mr. Shouse, president of the Democratic National Committee, made a definite statement that the Democrats were sure of the House, and hoped for a majority in the Senate. They expect their support from the states in the north-eastern quarter of the country, as far west as Illinois and Iowa, and hope to regain many of the southern votes lost in the Hoover landslide in 1928. If the doubtful states, Minnesota, South Dakota, Colorado, and Illinois, elect Democratic Senators (and the possibilities of a landslide are not absent), the Democrats will have a majority of one in the Senate. They are fairly sure of a working majority in the House regardless of the Republican party factions.

New York Democratic

In New York, the Republican candidate for governor stands small chance of election. The split in the party caused by prohibition gives Governor Roosevelt the probability of re-election, with the result that the congressional elections will probably be Democratic, too. The case is the same in Pennsylvania. In Delaware, the race is close, but lately prohibition has come up as a major issue, and is bringing more support to the Democrats. Although the G. O. P. in the West Virginia senatorial elections has a better platform, the economic conditions favor the Democratic party. In the "doubtful" states, the Democratic party is running a good race against the G. O. P. in the senatorial elections, but so far is not in the lead. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, of Illinois, stands perhaps the best chance of winning a Democratic election. The middle western states are expected to return a large number of Democrats to the House.

Among the major issues which are favoring the Democratic party are the economic depression and the ineffective work of the Farm Board. It is felt that President Hoover has failed to continue the prosperity of America. The benefits of the new high tariff rates have not materialized. The Republicans, on the other hand, are declaring loudly that the administration has had nothing to do with economic conditions and point to the same conditions which prevail in Europe. Prohibition, while it is not expected to be

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 3)

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Miss MacDonald Will Give Recital Friday, November 7

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On Friday evening, November 7, at eight o'clock, in Billings Hall, Miss Jean MacDonald of the Department of Music will give a recital. Miss MacDonald is a Mezzo-soprano. The program is as follows:

Star Vicino	Rosa (1615-1673)
Invocazione di Orfeo	Perl (1560-1625)
Zueignung	Strauss
Verschwiegene Liebe	Hugo Wolf
Fur Musik	Franz
Ein Solcher ist mein Freund	Erich Wolff
Aria, "Ecco il punto" (Titus)	Mozart
Phildyle	Duparc
Reflets	Boulanger
Sous les branches	Massenet
Fleur jetee	Faure
Pleading	Elgar
The Cloths of Heaven	Dunhill
Snow	Lie
Fame	Harrison

(Dedicated to Miss MacDonald. First time given.)

Love Went a-Riding	Bridge

Ernest Harrison, Accompanist

CAMPUS CRIER

Fall Field Day will be held Saturday afternoon, November 1, beginning at 2 o'clock. After the regular events there will be a general game of cage ball in which everyone may join.

* * *

Crew Competition will be held Thursday, October 30, at 3:40. Four beginning boats, two of them freshman, will race, and then the sophomore, junior, and senior second boats. The final race will be between the first crews of the three upper classes. If Thursday is stormy, competition will be held on Saturday.

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The first of the artists sponsored by the Reading and Speaking Department, Miss Sydney Thompson, will appear tomorrow night, October 31, at 8:00 P. M., at Alumnae Hall. She will give a program of dramatic monologues and ballads.

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Barn Informals will take place in Alumnae Hall on Saturday, November 1, promptly at eight o'clock. The three one-act plays presented will be:

Aria da Capo, by Millay

The Drums of Oude, by Austin Strong

The Trysting Place, by Tarkington

There will be dancing in the ballroom following the plays.

* * *

The quartet of negro singers from the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute will give a program of songs and spirituals on Wednesday, November 5, at 4:40, in Billings Hall.

* * *

The Chapel speaker for November 2 will be Rev. John Nevin Sayre, of New York City.

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In the next three weeks, the college is to have the opportunity of seeing India, from three different angles. On Tuesday, November 4, Florence Smith will give the *British Point of View*. The following Tuesday, Mr. K. B. Krichna will present the *Hindu Point of View*. On the third Tuesday, November 18, Rev. Alden Clark, a well-known speaker, long resident in India, will show yet another side of the situation.

* * *

The Christian Association will hold a Candle-light Service on Sunday evening, November 2, in the College Chapel.

Night Alarm Wakes College From Dreams

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Despite the prevalent nonchalance, a few traditionally good anecdotes survived the midnight fire alarm. One relates to Little House, where a few canny freshmen, having got wind of the coming drama, proceeded to act with admirable caution. But to the great discomfiture of all such forehanded souls, other and more authoritative ears had also heard rumors, not only of the fire alarm, but also of the preparations for it; Little had no drill. In another Vill house a sub-lieutenant reported frantically that she just *couldn't* train her girls—they would run off and leave her to open the windows and turn off the lights! And from campus, where fire drills are hardly a novelty, it is related with relish that one prominent junior required the combined efforts of three rescuers to awaken her from a healthy slumber. Another reached out and tried to turn off her Big Ben, and still another grabbed a toothbrush and comb.

Professor Rand Leads Birthday Celebration

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The two thousandth anniversary of the birth of Virgil was celebrated in Wellesley by a series of lectures given by Professor Edward Kennard Rand of Harvard University. In the first lecture on Monday, October 20, Professor Rand made a Birthday Prophecy for Virgil. He gave a brief general survey of the influence of Virgil's poetic ideas and form on some of the later European writers. From Roman times on to the Christian era no student could fail to have some contact with the Mantuan poet, and all saw in him what they understood and gave to him what they could. Thus in each period the works of Virgil assumed a new significance, and the medieval superstition which had faith in the Virgilian Lots and carved the figure of Virgil as a prophet on the churches gave way to the Renaissance appreciation of the beauty of Virgil's pastorals. Even when the revolt against classicism came, Virgil was not abandoned.

Dante and Virgil

In the lecture on Tuesday night, Professor Rand considered the relation between Dante and Virgil. Although Dante wrote first as a medieval troubadour and always had love as the source of his inspiration, still his humanistic sympathy led him to look to Virgil. This is shown in his *Inferno* where he makes Virgil his guide. There was a kinship of poetry and love between the two of which Dante, a careful and earnest student of the Roman poet's works, had long been conscious as he wrote his earlier poems, and to which he gave beautiful expression in his masterpiece. In Virgil he found part of his inspiration for the dream of universal peace.

In the lecture on Thursday night Virgil was considered in relation to Milton. The strong influence of the Roman poet on the English one is noteworthy, because in accepting the Virgilian model for an epic Milton went contrary to previous tradition. Like Virgil, Milton had a double plot for his epic, but his larger theme was religious, not national as was Virgil's. Milton found in the Roman a guide to the treatment of an ideal ancestor, and even more important, he found a model for the presentation of a prophecy of later history. Milton's revolt consisted of his original invention, his skillful combination of the classical with the Christian, and his genius in the blending of those two seemingly irreconcilable elements.

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Red Cross Gives Proceeds To Numerous Worthy Causes

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In view of the fact that the Red Cross Drive will take place on November 10, 11, and 12, it may be well to inform the college what becomes of the money collected. Fifty cents from every membership is sent to National Headquarters. The remainder is kept by the local chapter. For several years the Wellesley chapter has sent annually a sum of $400.00 to the Delano Nursing service in Mitchell County, N. C., to which Mitchell County Red Cross contributes the other half necessary to maintain a public health nurse. The nurse conducts classes for women in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, at four different points in the mountains, and finds her pupils very eager to learn. A baby, wrapped only in a newspaper, was found abandoned on the state highway and is now being cared for at one of the schools, under the direction of the nurse. The nurse is also organizing the Junior Red Cross among school children and is teaching them to serve willingly in their homes.

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 3)

MR. ANDREWS WILL LECTURE ON INDIA

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Missionary Friend Of Gandhi Is Authority On The Present Government Crisis

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HAS WRITTEN ON SUBJECT

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The Reverend Charles Freer Andrews will speak at Alumnae Hall November 5 at 8 o'clock on *Gandhi and the Present Situation in India*. A man of wide and varied experience, the speaker is a close personal friend of Tagore and Gandhi. Today, when interest is centered on the struggle in India against the British government, no one can dissociate the movement from its leader. Mr. Andrews on account of his intimate knowledge of India and its peoples, and of Gandhi and his ideals, can unwind for the bewildered westerner the tangled issues of the situation.

The speaker has lived most of his life in India, where he has served as college professor, lay missionary, member of the staff of Tagore's University at Bolpur, and volunteer worker in innumerable epidemics, floods, and other emergencies. His energy of body and spirit has sent him at different times to many other fields of service. He worked with Gandhi and Smuts in South Africa, he traveled to the Fiji Islands, to study the possibility of the abolition of Indentured Indian Labor, he visited British Guiana concerning East Indian Settlers, and at one time was sent to Vancouver as a member of the Educational Commission. Of particular interest is his book, *Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas*, which is being read by one of the Discussion Groups of the Christian Association this year. The reader almost feels he has talked

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 3)

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Mr. Hillyer To Interpret Poetry Of Robert Bridges

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The Poets' Readings for 1930-31 will be opened on Tuesday, November 4, in Room 124, Founders, by Robert Hillyer of Harvard, the poet of distinction who succeeded to the position of Professor Copeland, in charge of English A. Mr. Hillyer this year will briefly interpret *The Testament of Beauty*.

Because Mr. Hillyer is one of the many younger poets who have been greatly influenced by Robert Bridges' poetic art, and also enters sympathetically into the thought of this remarkable poem of such rich and various fabric, it seemed good to the committee in charge of the readings for once to break away from the usual program and include an interpretation by a living poet of a poet recently dead.

This Reading will, by exception, be given on Tuesday, November 4, in Room 124, as Mr. Hillyer cannot come to us on Monday, the customary day. The later Readings are not yet fully determined, and may not all be given this autumn; however, Alfarata Bowdoin Hilton, '22, who last year won the annual prize awarded by the New England Poetry Society, and also the special Katharine Lee Bates prize offered by Mrs. Burgess, will read on November 17, and Carl Sandburg will make

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 1)

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Red Cross Appointment

President Pendleton has appointed Elizabeth Dixon, '31, Student Chairman of the Red Cross.

STUDENTS UNAWARE OF CAMPUS CHANGES

Aside from a few wondering comments or complaints of inconvenience caused by such phenomena as the rising Ad Building or an occasional torn up walk, improvements take place on the campus unseen by the student eye. Paths and roads are being laid constantly to make as many short cuts as possible, the shrubs and lawns are always being cared for, but only occasionally does someone come out of her studious stupor long enough to be startled by the embryonic walk in front of the Library or the new path from the Art Building.

Many improvements have taken place during this fall and the past summer, such as the granolithic path from the temporary Zoo Building to Homestead turn-around. The road from Billings Hall to T. Z. E. turn-around has been smoothed by putting asphalt on the Club House side, which has done away with the familiar board walk. Cars are kept off, except during special occasions, by a chain across the road.

The road from Mr. Cooper's house, by the Chemistry Building to Central Street, has been completed. A road around the new Ad Building will have to be started soon, if the Administration is to move in as soon as the building itself is complete. Wood Cottage has been cut in two to make room for this road. When it is completed, one will be able to drive from Founders Hall up around the new building to Norumbega.

Besides the paths and roads, other improvements have taken place. New street lights have replaced the old wooden ones everywhere except on the Cinder Path. The Shepard Apartments, in back of Horton House, which form the third unit in the group of faculty houses, are now finished and occupied.

All buildings projects were aided this summer by the extremely dry weather, but the shrubs and lawns required great care to survive the drought. Probably next spring the lilacs and the mountain laurel around Tower Court will not bloom well, but they have at least been kept alive. The evergreens and various new plantings had to be watered constantly all summer. The only shrubs which survived unaided were the rhododendrons in the hollow in front of the Library.

MR. HILLYER TO READ POETRY OF BRIDGES

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

his long-deferred visit on December 1.

The Poets' Readings are given from a fund established by the generosity of Miss Eunice Smith, of the class of 1898, in memory of Katharine Lee Bates. They were initiated in 1915, and during Miss Bates' lifetime were generally presided over by her, in her inimitable manner, so that they will always remain, to those who had the privilege of attending them under Miss Bates' guidance, especially reminiscent of her. It was a hope of hers and of the donor's that these readings might urge on some of the potential poets among the students at Wellesley; and to that end she included in the Readings for each year some one of the alumnae poets.

The Readings will in general take place at Billings Hall on Mondays at 4:40. In courtesy to both reader and audience promptness is urged; and those who regrettably must leave before the close of the reading should sit in the back of the hall or gallery. Mr. Hillyer's reading will be in Founders and Mr. Sandburg's at Alumnae Hall.

MINNESOTA CREATES "OMNIBUS COLLEGE"

The University of Minnesota has this year made a most progressive change in the requirements of its curriculum. The student of exceptional ability who knows what he wants in the way of education may now, by enrolling in the "Omnibus College," take one course in one college, another in another of the University, instead of being obliged to follow the courses of one college only.

How The Other Half Lives

We should be ashamed of ourselves! The lack of spirit shown at class and all-college voting is deplorable! Look at the University of Cincinnati. So politically-minded are the collegiates there that they have organized two political parties, the Progressive and the Independent. No doubt party feeling is so high there that a Progressive wouldn't even borrow a match from an Independent, and just think of the ballot-stuffing that must go on!

* * *

Another laudable idea we have noted at Sweet Briar. There has been organized a New Voters League, a flexible group of twenty-one-year-olders who feel they should know more about the politics of their country before voting. The League holds monthly meetings, hears political speakers from time to time, and debates with other colleges. An independent, public-spirited idea, we say. Instead of voting as Father or Brother does, the young things will think for themselves!

* * *

As long as we seem to be on a political tack, allow us to call your attention to a delightful show of prejudice and liberality. Heywood Broun, the well-known Socialist, was recently barred from speaking at Hunter College on the grounds that he had corrupted the young in a radical speech at Rand College. Barnard in hot haste flies to his support, casts forth dire hints that his exclusion was sponsored by Tammany Hall, and announces that she awaits his speech at Barnard with all possible interest.

* * *

Our combative tendencies will have been already noticed by the careful reader. We must confess it, we read the account of Freshman Hazing at Tech with bulging eyes, and a fiendish grin, and vicious bites of our peanut butter sandwich. As the freshmen emerged from the dining hall, a band of sophomores, gathered on the roof, pelted them with grapefruit, water, and very old eggs. Their aim was good, but the undaunted freshmen, wild for revenge, surged up the stairs and attacked their enemies trapped on the roof. They overpowered them in an instant, and with the ingenuity peculiar to their kind, rushed them to the showers. "And the waters of the flood waxed exceeding great" and flowed inches deep down the stairs and throughout the building. But the most interesting part of all is the news item printed the next morning. A sophomore confessed that he had received from a devoted alumnus 80 dozen very old eggs for ammunition!

* * *

Tech, we regret to say, has engaged in a work we cannot help deploring. We feel that this scientific age is going too far in the classification of things. A good deal of the joy was taken out of life when we were told that all smells could be classified on a neat little pyramid, in Psych class. Now Tech hails with rejoicing a recent classification of the noises of New York City. Impossible as that may seem, the composite rumble of the City resolves itself into sections typified by the noises of traffic, building, airplanes, home radios and music shops, wild parties, and garbage and ash-can collections!

* * *

How distant is the college campus from such confusion may be seen by the note that Holyoke has just set apart a room where for half an hour each week the harassed scholar may relax and listen to quiet music and slow reading. We might dispense with the reading.

* * *

What would Wellesley do without the Hole? And what is Princeton going to do without its Joe's Restaurant? For thirty years the main stay of Nassau Street, the only person to provide a hasty meal, Joe has been the best person to approach with a check to be cashed. Recently competition from the many "dog-wagons" and diners that have sprung up has forced Joe to retire on his laurels.

MR. ODELL REFERS TO WELLESLEY TEST

An examination paper, chiefly the work of Miss Flora I. MacKinnon, is quoted in full by Professor C. W. Odell, in his recent book. *Traditional Examinations and New-Type Tests.* The examination is an example of the type of examination traditionally known as the "completion essay examination", and was given at Wellesley a few years ago.

Professor Odell says of this examination that it "is quoted in full because it is the best example of this type of examination which the writer has ever seen."

VOTING MAY RESULT IN DEMOCRATIC LEAD

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

an issue in the next presidential election, figures largely in this campaign. It is splitting the G. O. P. into two factions, much to the benefit of the Democrats.

It has been the case in the last fifty years that whenever the Democrats have won the inter-presidential elections they have won the next presidential election. In any case, President Hoover may be placed in an awkward position in the 1932 campaign. He may have lost the support of the Southern Democrats who voted Republican in 1928, or if the Republicans do win, he will have lost the vote of the Wet Republicans, particularly in New York. At present, Mr. Hoover is keeping strictly neutral. His position will be no less awkward next March if a Democratic House is returned under a Republican administration.

RED CROSS GIVES AID TO NUMEROUS CAUSES

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

The Wellesley Auxiliary keeps some money in reserve to be used for emergencies occurring during the year. Last spring it sent a generous sum to help relieve Nashua, N. H., after the fire which practically wiped out the town. The field reached by the Red Cross is different from that of any other charitable organization in college. The cause is worthy, and it is hoped that students and faculty will respond generously in the coming drive.

MR. ANDREWS WILL LECTURE ON INDIA

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

with Gandhi himself, so skillfully has Mr. Andrews presented the leader's religious and political views on numerous subjects. Another book, recently announced, deals with the Simon Report.

This is an unusual opportunity to hear a man who is a distinguished scholar and author, and is a missionary beloved by all India.

BARN INFORMALS
LAST CHANCE
TO BUY TICKETS
TODAY

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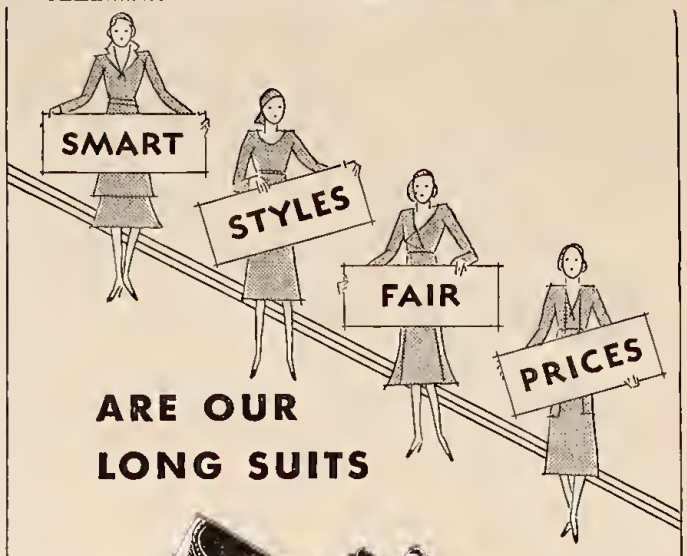

ARE OUR LONG SUITS

$10.00
No. 4506. Of black or brown suede with calf, or lizard calf with plain calf.

$12.50
No. 5106. Of black or brown suede with trimming of calfskin. Grosgrain bow.

THAYER McNEIL
THE WELLESLEY SHOP — WELLESLEY SQUARE

FILENE'S
Wellesley Shop
ROMANCE
caught in folds of
Crepe and Tulle
$59.50

Romance in the hint of a bustle above showers of quaint little ruffles, in soft folds of flesh tulle above sophisticated black crepe, in grace of flowing skirts that demurely hide the ankles in an evening dress which captures 1930 chic.

Other Gowns $25 to $125

Evening gloves
$8.50 to $9.50

Evening jewelry
Ear rings, bracelets, necklaces.

THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

MISS Tufts, Dean of Residence Emeritus, has been visiting here this week.

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NOW that the flag is flying from the highest pinnacle of the new Ad building, occupancy seems only a matter of moments—but we might be mistaken. Consider Stone-Davis.

* * *

NEW walks under process of construction between Founders and the Libe increase the pleasure with which the perambulating pressman looks forward to winter. Freed from the eternal question of whether to spare the grass and drench the skin, or save the skin and track the mud, a carefree college will skip jubilantly through the drear months of slush. (Last week a vivid note of excitement was added to the scene when a water pipe burst out of sheer exuberance.)

* * *

STORY Number Two Thousand Six Hundred and Forty about the Innocent Freshman: She went up to the Presiding Deities at Pay Day and requested a Charge Account until November First. A True Story, B'gum!

* * *

LONGFELLOW Pond gained its first appreciable moisture of the year when Friday's consistent downpour submerged the lowliest weeds. By which we are reminded that Longfellow is said to have possessed at one time a functioning spout in the middle thereof, whence jetted copious and crystalline liquid. No one seems to know why Nature has usurped the privilege, but a moral must lie hidden somewhere.

* * *

VARIOUS visitors decorated the campus last week. Conspicuous among those present were Aimee Worms (in a shiny black Chrysler), Shirley Smith, and Virginia Dare, all of 1930.

* * *

THE initial snow fall of the Wellesley season was a moist reception on Saturday morning. In the receiving line were Mr. J. Racoon Coat and Miss Slicker.

* * *

A note from Horton House: At the dinner held in honor of Professor Rand, a large birthday cake was served to commemorate the anniversary of Virgil's birth. The cook, observing said cake, remarked, "So this is the gentleman's birthday, is it?" A kindly faculty member informed her that it was not Professor Rand's, but Virgil's birthday. "But," exclaimed the cook in vast surprise, "I thought that *was* Virgil!"

* * *

THE A.A. Fashion Show was held at Alumnae Hall Ballroom at four o'clock Thursday afternoon. Clothes from Slattery's and shoes from Thayer McNeil adorned the forms of major officers and A.A. members taking part. Evening dresses, evening wraps, tea gowns, street dresses, sport clothes and accessories were shown. Judging from the models exhibited, black, brown with turquoise, hunter's green, and burgundy will be the season's predominant colors.

* * *

THE second True Story of the week about the innocent students of Wellesley: One of them, laboring long and bitterly over the Nineteenth Century assignment for the morrow, threw down her book in despair. "Wordsworth!" she cried, "I wish he were dead!"

* * *

WHICH reminds us of another blithe remark emitted within the confines of a tower room that boasts a lake view. Two seniors sat on the bed. Outside the window gleamed the far-famed waters of Waban; the inspiriting tones of the coxes rose from the shells. "Heavens!" said one in amazement, "I guess somebody has a worse cold than mine . . . I never heard such sneezes!"

A Coincidence to delight all romantics is the joint engagement announcement made by Julia and Jane Van Gorder, who will marry two brothers. Julia Van Gorder has announced her engagement to Mr. Allan P. Mackinnon, Jr., while Jane Van Gorder has announced hers to Mr. Tristram A. Mackinnon. Both are from Winchester, Massachusetts.

* * *

SEVERAL societies held business meetings to elect junior officers last week. Results of the elections were as follows:

Zeta Alpha

Treasurer — Janet Hill
Assistant Custodian — Marion Hadlock
Marshals — Mary Jane Wilson, Elizabeth Brackett

Alpha Kappa Chi

Factotums — Emma Jaeger, Idda Jova

Phi Sigma

Marshals — Mary Maxwell Norton, Lucy Tompkins
Secretary — Lois Catron

Agora

Assistant Secretary — Claudia Jessup
Assistant Treasurer — Dorothy Davis
Assistant Purveyor — Jane Briggs
Keeper of the Records

Shakespeare

Recording Secretary — Henriette Ahrens
Factotums — Emily Neal, Ernestine Crummel
Assistant Housekeeper — Olive Leonard
Assistant Corresponding Secretary — Marie Louise Houston

* * *

THE annual crew supper was held at T.Z.E. Thursday evening. Over ninety people attended and more enthusiasm is said to have been displayed than at any similar affairs in former years. Peggy Breyer, '31, will be succeeded as Head of Crew by Bobby Trask, '32, and the freshman captain was announced. She is Eleanor Ode.

* * *

PERRY was startled out of a concentrated study of Medieval Art in the Library the other afternoon by a zooming noise overhead. Being of a naturally curious nature it didn't take him long to join the mobs at the windows. He and a great number of industrious persons who had forsaken a gayer week-end for a more serious one were relieved to find that the disturbing element was not a barbarian invasion but a couple of airplanes Boston bound.

* * *

THOSE who are interested in the progress of the scientific world will be interested to know that refrigeration has been added to the field of music. This forward step was particularly noted by the college last week when a refrigerator appeared in the window of the Music Box.

Perry the Pressman

ALUMNAE NOTES

Engagements

'30 Stella Nuernberger to Mr. Wm. H. Nieman, University of Cincinnati '28, University of Cincinnati Law College '30.

Marriages

'19 Margaret Hoyt to Mr. Marion Adam Dantzler of Camden, N. J., October 4.

'21 Barbara Bean to Mr. Wm. D. Kennedy, October 18, in New York.

'22 Alice *Richards* Pennypacker to Mr. Salvatore T. Sorbo of Rome, Italy, September 24.

'28 Margaret Bush to Mr. Stanley Page Ham, October 4, in Mountain Lakes, N. J.

'29 Dorothy Donham to Mr. Frederick Page

Births

'25 To Virginia Arn Clark, a daughter, Elizabeth Arn, October 6.

'29 To Charlotte Salzer Levy, a daughter, Margery C., August 17.

Deaths

'80 Marion Metcalf, October 20, in Oberlin, O.

GRADUATE WRITES OF CHINESE STRUGGLE

(*Continued from Page* 1, Col. 1)

be settled. But at what costs to our man power and what suffering to our innocent people in the territories upon which the fighting took place! My heart bleeds at the thought of the disasters which our country has faced. Famines from droughts and floods, bandits at the instigation of communism, and now again bloody war to satisfy the greediness of unscrupulous militarists.

Were it not for the fact that my husband and I realize that this is the inevitable transitional stage between China's emerging as a self-contained feudalistic nation to a modern democracy, we would indeed feel hopeless in the face of the present situation. There are, however, many patriots who believe in the realization of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's principles and who feel that to put these principles into actual practice we must not cringe from sufferings which necessarily must be borne if China is to emerge a self-governing nation.

The National Government since its establishment three years ago, in spite of opposition and hindrances, has really established a stable government for the country. We have made progress in every line. For example, we have a legislative Yuan somewhat on the order of your Senate for the passing of laws. We have three women representatives, of which I am one. Time and space will not permit my entering into details but if you have kept up with Chinese news, you will understand what I mean.

I know you wonder what I am doing. I have a government orphanage in Nanking for the orphans of the men who died on the battle fields for the revolutionary cause. This institution is run on somewhat different lines from any other institution in China. We have about five hundred children already in the first school and shall build a second one very soon. Our aim is to turn out self-respecting citizens, and we teach our children vocational trades so that when they leave us, they can be self-supporting and maintain the same standard of living to which we have accustomed them. In entering our school, they are taken care of as in a model home. They remain with us even for the vacations so that they will not forget the training we have given them during the school year. The age of the children ranges from six to eighteen. They have already a well-established self-government, and also they are very active in Boy Scout work. In addition to these activities, they are taught practical farming. The last year they raised some very good watermelons and had a good showing in bees and silkworms. In this they took great interest and showed much ability. We are hoping that some of them will become good modern farming specialists and later open up the undeveloped regions in the interior. Our teachers love these children as much as their own and the children have also great affection for us. Since I came to Shanghai, they have written to me personally in their childish language as if to their own parents and begged me to hurry up and return to them.

Since the war started four months ago, the wives of the governmental officials have organized a Soldiers' War Relief Association similar to those in America during the Great War. We have subscribed over two thousand dollars and have sent food, clothing, medicine, etc., to our troops, and have done much to give the soldiers hearty send-offs. We flatter ourselves that in so doing we have helped to keep up the morale of our troops.

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Is it not fair to assume that we, a local institution, can be of more service to you than those who are not familiar with conditions here?

May we have an opportunity of presenting our proposition to you?

The Wellesley Press, Inc.
Printers of
The Townsman — The Wellesley College News

WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930

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None But The Brave--

"What are you going to major in?" asks the politely bored sophomore at the freshman dinner table. "I haven't decided," replies the novice, but I've heard that course—in the—Department is wonderful." "Well, it may be wonderful for some people," cries the elder student with a gleeful pounce, "but it's driving me insane!" And, her bright faith shattered by black threats of sarcastic comments and long assignments, the timid underclassman decides to avoid the stumbling block and take a smoother road to knowledge.

Wellesley is not the home of snap courses; but it is, like every college, a place where many slip along in the easiest groove to follow, turned aside from outstanding courses by traditional difficulties. On every side one hears, not praise for the finest opportunities the college offers, but laments for the labor that inevitably attends them. Students impressed by their own astuteness boast of the horrors they endure, producing in their hearers discouragement more often than admiration. Others, the over or the under conscientious, are in reality crushed beneath the burdens they must bear. And others, although they do appreciate the invaluable training or enjoyment or inspiration they receive, emphasize the shadows of the picture by joining, time-pressed and care-worn, in the conventional complaint. Superior students are perhaps unaffected by the outcries and groans that fill the air; but the college of 1930 has been obviously adapted for the average mind, and the average mind ought therefore to be guided to the most profitable fields.

There are many good courses in the Wellesley bulletin; but there are a few outstanding ones: a few which really leave an impression of something more than a handful of facts forgotten and an examination passed. And, although a few of the few present no terrors to the imagination, the majority are as celebrated for their difficulties as for their delights. The lectures may be unintelligibly subtle, profound beyond the undergraduate understanding—even discounting the foreign language handicap. Or perhaps the assignments of reading, papers, quizzes are known to consume countless nights and weekends of a precious senior year. Perhaps, again, the dread of weekly papers and electric class discussions discourages potential metaphysicians. Or tales of scathing sarcasm, of disheartening conferences restrain the sensitive, deprive them of delightful literary friendships. And of course there are those who enter the wide, wide world unpossessed of a knowledge of its historical background, simply because they shun the Reign of Terror.

More Open Tree Day

—-:-—

Tree Day, in the two years we remember most clearly, has been a performance whose finesse has ranked it with professional productions. The splendors of Kubla Khan's magnificent court and the monotonous rhythms of factory slaves have been represented with all the effect that brilliant tableaux, beautiful dancing, and appropriate music can produce. Defects there doubtless were, but on the whole both days were achievements worth remembering.

The effects are not mere chance. They are a visible result of a year's real labor. Tree Day plans are considered all summer and approved early in the fall; committee heads begin their work before Christmas Vacation. The time demanded of committee workers and of dancers is very much less, but, on the other hand, it is a considerable number of hours. Work begins early, but it ends in summer, during the fatiguing warm days of May, and no one can deny that the finished performance is really accomplished by the sweat of the brow.

In view of all this, of the time required and the effect produced, it seems a pity that only once in four years can Tree Day be enjoyed by the public at large. People who are interested in the college because of friends there, and those are who are eager to attend Tree Day because of its reputation, are turned away three out of four times, although the performance is as beautiful in the closed as in the open year. All the preparations for the events are the same—the campus is marked off, with guards at all the entrances, the classes march, the speech of welcome is made, the dances are given, the spade is delivered, the freshmen are pursued. Nothing is omitted when Tree Day is closed; nothing is added, no additional trouble is involved when Tree Day is open. So why not open it every year? It seems only fair to the girls who work on it, and to the many parents and friends who for years have heard of Tree Day, who have hitherto been deprived of attendance at a Tree Day performance.

Reason On Reserve

—-:-—

Despite the definite feeling among the majority of the college against illegal removal of reserve books from the library, the fact remains that within the past two weeks one of the two books reserved for a course with ninety-nine taking it has disappeared, and within the same period some eight books not accounted for were missing from a history shelf on a Sunday afternoon. Such events ought long before this to have convinced the library staff that there is no innate virtue that makes all students obey a rule inconvenient at the moment, even if it is ultimately for their benefit.

The system recently instituted of keeping some reserve books at the main desk suggests, it seems to us, a way out of the dilemma created by the disappearance of books. Why not extend this system to include all reserve books? We would suggest that all reserve books be made inaccessible to students except as handed to them by a member of the library staff.

In order to accomplish this, the reading room might be converted into a reserve book room, with the shelves separated from the room by some sort of barrier. It may be argued against this that such a system would impose routine work on a large part of the staff that might spend its time to better advantage. As it is, however, several members spend their time in the disheartening search in various nooks and crannies for books that have disappeared. With a member of the staff in charge, and with several student assistants, such a system might be made altogether practicable.

After all, the purpose of the library is to serve the largest number possible, so why consider the sensibilities of those who dislike thinking that the college girl cannot be trusted?

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—-:-—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

ONE DEPARTMENT JUSTIFIES ANOTHER

—-:-—

The News appreciates the attention to its editorial shown in the following free press by a member of the faculty:

To the Wellesley College News:

It seems not to have occurred to the undergraduate compilers of casual judgments upon the work of a College department that the curriculum of the College is not made up without due thought on the part of the Administration and Faculty, and that each part of it exists for a reason. That in one hour a week for some forty weeks or less a few instructors cannot completely reform nasal twangs, burred r's, monotonous intonation and other uncouth deformities of speech is hardly surprising; but if even a considerable fraction of the number who take the one-hour course (note that the Department is not responsible for such limitation of time, but accepts the decision of the Administration and Faculty on that point, and does the best it can under the limitations) are made dimly aware of something wrong with their speech, and of the means that may be used for improvement, the hour has not been ill spent. Naturally a three-hour course is preferable for those whose speech is most painfully in need of help. If students could only be aware of how often their instructors are forced to write upon the blanks sent out by the Personnel Bureau unhappy admission as to the bad speech of the candidate, they would perhaps make more intelligent use of the help to be obtained from the Department of Reading and Speaking.

E. W. Manwaring.

PLEASE LET US DECIDE

—-:-—

To the Wellesley College News:

This is to protest that, having been carefully led through kindergarten, grade school, and high school, we now wish to be allowed to decide for ourselves when and how to take our notes. We realize that we often lose important tidbits by scribbling away instead of looking or listening—but would it not be wise to let us profit by experience, and evolve our own methods of note-taking?

It is certainly far from stimulating to one's ingenuity to be told how to arrange one's notebook, when to outline, when to write away for all one is worth, and when to refrain from note-taking altogether. It is not pleasant to feel that my teacher has a mental picture of just how a page of her lecture should look in my notebook. I am almost inevitably led to feel that she might just as well have given me a mimeographed sheet. And then, a student need not necessarily agree with the teacher as to the parts of the lecture that are worth jotting down, or the parts where it would be more profitable to listen without writing. I have seen students, after being requested to refrain from note-taking, furtively scribbling down bits which they evidently considered valuable. This, I maintain, ought not to be necessary.

1931

EMILY POST ON THE LIBE

—-:-—

To the Wellesley College News:

The etiquette of the Libe seems to be the long-suffering butt of ever-recurring tides of indignation. The "one thing more" of this particular appeal to the better nature of the student body concerns taking several reserve books at one time to some remote corner of the building. Is it fair to remove three books from circulation, and let two of them lie unused for an hour or more when large classes are creating a great demand for those books? This is especially trying in the required courses. The Library Staff has done a great deal in keeping certain books which are particularly in demand on schedule at the Main and South desks. But there are still times when one can not lay hands on a book for Reading and Speaking or Bible, principally because people come in at off hours, collect all the books to which they have been referred, carry them away to the far corners of the stacks or to the Brooks Room, and keep them for an hour or two. It may involve an undue amount of exercise to take only one book at a time, but it surely enables more members of the class to have access to their reference books.

1933

WAY BACK WHEN

Expenses Were Inexpensive

—-:-—

There actually was a time when $361.71 "saw" a girl through four years of Wellesley. An "Economical '96" carefully worked out a table from her set of account books "which were a monthly source of perplexity in college." "This table," we are told, "shows an extravagance in the item of necessary books, as all suggested were bought, and these all new"!

	Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.
Books necessary	$14.42	$9.86	$9.85	$20.01
Books unnecessary	3.04	3.54	4.87	8.15
Stationery	2.32	4.47	5.32	4.37
Postage	1.20	2.63	1.89	6.44
Traveling expenses	.63	4.92	7.10	11.60
Dues	2.86	9.00	10.61	28.10
Charities	2.90	7.88	3.08	7.30
Room	1.82		.23	1.74
Flowers	.64	1.50	.93	.75
Amusements	2.25	2.65	1.70	1.60
Laundry		5.75	6.12	6.29
Sundries	15.01	17.52	32.07	64.79
Totals	$47.08	$69.72	$83.77	$161.71

Times HAVE changed. Wellesley '31 says it must have been the World War—or perhaps Woman Suffrage.

CORRECTION

—-:-—

Attention is called to the mistake in date of the *Austral-Amido* concert as given in the Social Schedule in last week's News. The correct date is Thursday, April 9, 1931.

Phi Beta Kappa Elections

—-:-—

Marjorie Breyer
Marjorie Glicksman
Jean Herzberg
Dorothy Johnstone
Lucinda M. Lord
Marie Mayer
Adelaide Newman
Ruth Titchell

Sophomore Prize—Sylvia Glass

CALIBAN AT WELLESLEY

(With profuse apologies to Mr. Untermeyer)

—-:-—

Pres Pen, we don't like to complain—
We know college life is no farce,
But—there are the freshmen with bikes—
But—there are the workmen with cars.

Pres Pen, You don't know what it is—
You, in Your house on the hill—
Driving Your electric around,
Comfortably, down to the vill.

Pres Pen, if You'd nothing but marks,
Thrust in Your face for a goal,
Even You'd tire of it soon,
Down like a rat in a hole.

Nothing but quizzes ahead—
And only Cum Laude's for stars—
Pres Pen, if You wish for our love,
Give back our dear senior cars!

AD ETERNITATEM

—-:-—

Before the sun was gilded
Before the sea was wet
Before the earth was builded
Before the hills were set
Before the primal glories
They tell in Bible stories
By universal echo
Had been proclaimed as good—
They laid the firm foundation
Of every single ration
And wrote a law forever
Defining College Food.

When every land is rended
And every city stilled
When every race is ended
And every beast is killed
When all the primal glories
They tell in Bible stories
By universal ruin
At length have been pursued
One voice of desolation
Throughout the harried nation
Will make a moan forever
Repining College Food.

LINES TO THE LIBE

—-:-—

(With due apologies to Nancy Nichols and all ardent Step Singers.)

—-:-—

Some girls sit in the libe like sphinx,
Some girls tear their hair
Others may walk
Around and talk,
But most just sit and stare;
For let the studious cram and care—

Our libe's where we will rest;
For there is peace—
We can hope at least
That our courses will end for the best.

Some look bright and some look dumb;
Some girls laugh or glare,
Some look mild
And some look wild
But most just sit and stare,
For let the studious cram and care—

Our libe's where we will rest;
For there in peace—
We can hope at least
That our courses will end for the best.

GIFT OF GOD

—-:-—

'Twas Adam Bede who wrote the English Bible:
So said a poor untaught, untutored student
Who had not lived to reap the golden harvests
Of Bible as the Wellesley sophomores learn it.
But down into the future files of history
Will pass a novel theory more unusual:
It seems that INSPIRATION wrote the scriptures,
And he alone composed them quite correctly.

(Footnote: we have this on reliable authority; but we seem to have forgotten the page reference.)

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Smiles*

COPLEY—*To What Red Hell*
Beginning Friday, *The Middle Watch*

LYRIC—*Light Wines and Beer*

PLYMOUTH—*Death Takes a Holiday*

WILBUR—*Berkeley Square*

CAMPUS CRITIC

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The first concert of the Wellesley Concert Series took place last Wednesday evening in Alumnae Hall. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, opened the series, as has been the custom.

The program was exceptionally pleasing, for rarely do we have the opportunity to hear in one evening some of the best known works of four of the greatest composers.

The first number was Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, with its specially favorite movements, the *allegretto* and the *finale* — full of "unbuttoned joy."

Next there were two *Preludes* by Bach, written for violin, and transcribed for orchestra by Pick-Mangiagalli. The first was a quiet one, the second brilliant.

It was an interesting contrasting change from Bach to the modern Debussy, whose *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* was played. This exquisite, elusive composition, with its misty beautiful combination of instruments—flute, wood-wind, distant horns, limpid harp, and strings—was suggested by the poem, "a miracle of unintelligibility," by Stephane Mallarme.

The final number was Wagner's mammoth *Prelude to the Mastersingers of Nuremburg*, which brought us yet another school of music.

N. N., '31

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday the Community Playhouse will present a double feature bill. The first picture will be *Follow Thru*, with Charles Rogers and Nancy Carroll in the leading roles. As the name implies, golf plays an important part in the story. The second picture will be *Temple Tower*, with Kenneth MacKenna playing the part of Bulldog Drummond, with Marceline Day in the supporting cast. Among other places, the action takes place in the sewers of Paris, a Shanghai bar, and a French prison.

The feature next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be *Song o' My Heart*, with John McCormack playing the leading part. The story tells of a singer who retires from the concert stage to his native Irish town when the woman he loves marries another, and of what he came to mean to her children. Many songs by Mr. McCormack are so introduced that one does not feel that the story was written merely that songs might be sung. The settings are altogether lovely. The play has delightfully humorous bits; it has also its sadder moments, which, however, gracefully and skillfully avoid the maudlin. Among the others in the large cast are Alice Joyce, Maureen O'Sullivan, Farrell Macdonald, J. M. Kerrigan.

FRENCH—AMERICAN WIN CARNEGIE PRIZES

The *Boston Transcript* reports that artists from the United States and France won practically all the prizes in the twenty-ninth Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Modern Painting, just opened. Of a total of nine awards, six were given to American artists, two to French artists, and one to an Italian.

The first prize of $1500 went to Pablo Picasso, a Spaniard whose paintings hang in the French section.

The second Carnegie prize of $1000 went to Alexander Brook of New York, a young American painter, for his canvas entitled *Still Life*. As the first prize painting *Portrait of Mme. Picasso*, owned by the artist, was not for sale, the Lehman prize of $2000 for the best purchasing painting in the exhibition was also awarded to Brook's *Still Life*, and, under the terms of the Lehman prize and purchase fund, it was purchased at its list price for Albert C. Lehman, an industrialist of Pittsburgh.

The third Carnegie prize of $500 was awarded to Charles Dufresne, a French modern artist, for his painting, *Still Life*.

An American, Henry Lee McFee, won the first honorable mention, which carries with it a prize of $300, for his painting, *Still Life*, and this same painting was awarded the $300 offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for the best painting of a garden or flowers.

Maurice Sterne of New York, Giuseppe Montanari of Como, Italy, and Niles Spencer of New York were awarded honorable mention.

Most of the artists in the exhibition are represented by groups of three paintings. This is done in order to give the public a better opportunity to study the development and personality of the painters in the show. The pictures are hung by nations and the works of each artist grouped.

Many Artists Invited

All of the European and most of the American artists were invited, but forty-eight American paintings were chosen by the American Committee of Selection from over one thousand submitted by American artists at their own expense and risk. The idea of the committee of selection is to make a place in the exhibition for the younger or unknown artists who otherwise might not have an opportunity to show their work. The committee of selection was composed of the following members: Horatio Walker, Bernard Karfiol, Ross Moffett, Leopold Seyffert and Charles Burchfield.

There are in all, 439 paintings in the show. Of this total 287 are from European countries and 152 from the United States. In all, 236 artists—137 European and ninety-nine Americans—are represented. There are fifteen nations in the exhibition. The countries in the order of the number of paintings contributed by each are as follows: United States, France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Holland and Norway.

Other Artists Exhibit

Among other artists in the exhibition are the following: Rockwell Kent, Eugene Speicher, John Carroll, Edward W. Redfield, Charles W. Hawthorne, Guy Pene Du Bois, Edward Hopper, Andrew Dasburg, and George Luks in the American section; Sir David Cameron, Roger Fry, Duncan Grant, Laura Knight, A. J. Munnings, Matthew Smith and Dod Procter in the English section; Paul Albert Besnard, Pierre Bonnard, Georges Braque, Andre Derain, Marie Laurencin, Henri Lebasque and Kees Van Dongen in the French section; Karl Hofer, Willy Jaeckel, Oskar Kokoschko, Max Liebermann, and Otto Muller in the German section; Felice Carena, Giorgio de Chirico, Antonio Mancini, Ferruccio Ferrazzi and Alberto Salietti in the Italian section; Fryderyk Pautsch, Antoine Michalak and Casimir Sichulski in the Polish section; Kuzma Petroff-Vodkine, David Sternberg and Paul Kouznetzoff in the Russian section; Victor Hammer and Karl Sterrer in Austrian section; Paul Basilius Barth and Rodolphe Bosshard in the Swiss section; Vincence Benes, Antonin Hudecek and Joza Uprka in the Czechoslovakian section.

Six Members of Jury

The prizes for the exhibition were awarded by a jury of six artists, presided over by Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts. The jury of award met in Pittsburgh on Sept. 23. The members were Henri Matise of Paris, France; Glyn Philpot of London, England; Karl Sterrer of Vienna, Austria; and Horatio Walker, Bernard Karfoil, and Ross Moffett of the United States.

A prize of $300, given by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for the best painting of flowers or a garden, was offered for the sixth time. This award is unique among the prizes offered for paintings in this country.

The exhibition will continue in Pittsburgh through December.

Boston Transcript

HILLYER COMPOSES COMMEMORATIVE ODE

In view of the fact that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is beginning its fiftieth year, the trustees and the conductor requested Robert Hillyer, the Assistant Professor of English in Harvard, to write a commemorative Ode. This ode was set to music by Professor Edward Burlingame Hill of the Division of Music at Harvard and he wrote the music especially for the orchestra and for the voices of the Harvard Glee Club and of the Radcliffe Choral Society. It was performed for the first time at the Symphony Concert in Symphony Hall in Boston Friday, October 17, and was repeated Saturday night. It was conducted by Serge Koussevitzky.

REINHARDT TEACHES SEMINAR IN VIENNA

The Academy of Music and Dramatic Art at Vienna has recently opened for registration the Seminar for Dramatic Production and Acting given by Max Reinhardt. This seminar not only appeals to future actors and producers but also to those who wish to become dramatic critics, stage decorators, or playwriters. Towards the middle of October everyone wishing to participate in these courses must pass an examination for admission presided over by Max Reinhardt. The *Society of Friends of the Vienna School of the Theatre*, Vienna I 13, Walfischgasse, Austria, which was organized particularly to facilitate contact with foreigners, holds itself at the disposal of all who are interested in the work of the Seminar, and will be glad to supply any additional information about the Seminar.

PARIS CELEBRATES ROMANTIC CENTENARY

Among the recent art activities in Paris, one of the most notable is a centenary celebration of the birth-year of romanticism. To commemorate the year 1830, chosen as the beginning of romanticism, the great Delacroix exhibition at the Louvre is being held. A little show called *Victor Hugo par l'Image* is also in commemoration, for in the life of Victor Hugo, 1830 has a very definite significance. It was in that year that *Hernani* was first produced in the Theatre Francais and caused a veritable riot between the classicists and the romantics. Victor Hugo's house, always open to the public, is this year being especially called to the public attention.

Miss Madeleine A. Carew

Pupil of Alfred Cortot, pianist et directeur of the Ecole Normale de Musique de Paris

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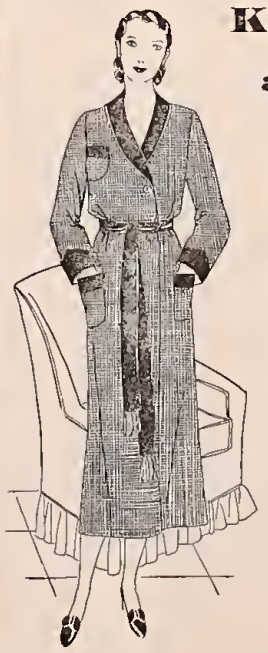

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BIBLIOFILE

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A Note in Music. Rosamond Lehmann. Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1930.

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While *A Note In Music* is not as universally appealing or as swiftly vivid as *Dusty Answer,* it attains unpretentiously and effortlessly some degree of excellence among those trite and well-worn novels of discontented wives which seem to be much in evidence today. For what *A Note In Music* lacks in originality it redeems in a certain rhythm, a flow of words.

The novel is essentially a character study of two couples stagnating in marriage not unhappy but merely uninteresting. The revelation is motivated by a fifth person, Hugh Miller by name, for it is through him that the characters emerge from their apathetic state just enough to acquire some faint knowledge of their condition and not enough to act in any way that might mitigate the boredom they at length recognize. Grace Fairfax, after ten years of married life with Tom, finds vicariously in Hugh a youthful freedom, an exuberant spontaneity she has never felt; and Jerry MacKay sees in life with Norah only the continuance of a love binding by its very passivity. The theme is suggested by a quotation from W. S. Landor which prefaces the book: "But the present, like a note in music, is nothing but as it appertains to what is past and what is to come." In this the author has been consistent, for although the present in the form of Hugh Miller and his sister Clare produces a variant note, it can in no way sweep the characters from the rut of complacent discontent in which the past has thrust them and to which the future binds them.

Grace Fairfax is the central character: the incarnation of a woman whose mind is firm and whose intellect is sound, but who lacks the will essential to keep life from slipping into existence. Since marriage to a prosaic clerk cannot keep her vitally interested, she resorts to nothing and remains forever in the role of a housewife whose home cannot even stimulate her. "The last tenant had papered the walls in dead blue with an orange frieze. The electric light over the table glared out hideously beneath a contrivance of steel hoops, salmon colored frills and beaded fringe. She had meant to change it long ago, but she had forgotten, or never had the money, or the energy." And it seems as if she never remembers, or has the money or the energy for anything.

Her character is either more carefully delineated than the others, or perhaps they are accidentally subordinated to the dominance of her placidity. The other characters move through the novel with a shadowy deference to Grace—or all the others but Pansy, the little prostitute whose adoration for Hugh is obviously caused by his "adamance to her tawdry charms." Although she is a minor character, she contributes a shrill tone quite welcome among the monotones that compose *A Note In Music.*

Perhaps the lack of vitality is in a great measure due to the stream of consciousness style—rather poor stream of consciousness at that, since there is little distinction, subtle or otherwise, in the inner workings of the respective minds. Their thoughts are presented with a sameness that might be wearing but for the graceful phrasing and the rhythmic sentences that pervade the book. There is a liquid beauty of word combination that rolls through the novel and at times approaches a glimmering sheen.

But because of a certain unimpressiveness inherent in the novel one feels about it as the author feels about life—that "the way is without continuity."

N. L. W. '32

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RECENT BOOKS

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Books, authors, and their forthcoming publications are discussed in the *New York Times:*

Aspiring novelists may, perhaps, be interested in learning how a successful fiction writer works, although it is doubtful whether many of them will have the patience or the industry to follow the methods used by Isa Glenn in writing *A Short History of Julia* soon to be published by Alfred A. Knopf. First of all, Miss Glenn wrote comprehensive sketches of her twenty-three characters—not merely the half-dozen major characters, but also those really incidental to the main action. Then she drew up a chart of chapters, consisting of brief notes on the events in each chapter. The next step was to draw up a chronology of events. Her story opens in 1907, but the chronology went back to 1836. For this reason, the chronology was divided into two parts: the first listed the births, deaths and the marriages from 1836 to 1907 of persons who influence the story; the second listed similar events from 1907 to 1928, when the story ends. Miss Glenn then proceeded to write a detailed account, chapter by chapter, of the unfolding of the narrative, with comments on the atmosphere or mood to be created in each chapter and references to the literary and psychological problems Miss Glenn believed she would encounter at various times. All this covered ninety pages, closely typewritten. After it was completed the writing of the novel in its final form took comparatively little time. The moral is: Don't try to write a novel unless you're fond of hard work.

• • •

Henry Holt & Co. announce for publication on Nov. 7 *Collected Poems of Robert Frost.* This volume will contain the complete poetical works to date of Robert Frost, including the previously published books, *North of Boston, A Boy's Will, Mountain Interval, New Hampshire* and *West-running Brook,* together with several new and heretofore unpublished verses.

• • •

Ambition by Bernard Guttman, winner of the $2,500 prize offered by Harper & Brothers for the best novel or biography written in German by an author who had not published an important novel prior to 1920, will be published on Oct. 29. Bernard Guttman is a journalist. He was London correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* before the war, and he did everything he could to influence the German Government against the war. *Ambition* is translated into English by Ludwig Lewisohn.

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BOOKS FROM SWEDEN

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Literary news of Sweden, stressing the sudden trend towards autobiography, is reprinted from the *New York Times:*

Memoirs dominate overwhelmingly in the Autumn book lists here. While the Anglo-Saxon world is concentrating on biographies, the Swedish publishers are bringing out autobiographies by the dozen. What is the explanation? By and large, the intellectual Swede is aloof, aristocratic, unsocial. He builds a world of splendid isolation. Occasionally he is seized by a vague unrest lest Sweden as a whole be considered too remote from international contacts. At intervals one reads in the local press: "Do foreigners still imagine that polar bears walk the streets of Stockholm?" (When Field Marshal Bernadotte was invited to become heir apparent to the Swedish throne he sent for Desideria to join him, as a good wife should, but she balked at first, saying that she preferred the gayety of Paris to the alleged arctic wilderness of the Swedish capital. After more than a century her protest still rankles.)

Now the truth is that there are no polar bears on the streets of Stockholm. Yet it seems never to have occurred to the Swedes, with their pose of impenetrable imperturbability towards strangers, that these very strangers often find the formal pattern of life in the capital so formidable that they would gladly welcome the sight of a few polar bears on the streets as something quite human and lovable. This Swedish world of splendid isolation has yielded brilliant accomplishment in architecture and crafts where emphasis on form is an asset. In *belles lettres* results are more uneven. Therefore the present experiment of intensive concentration on autobiography should not be dismissed lightly either by psychologist or literary critic. The situation is too unique not to produce something distinctive.

• • •

Several of the titles command attention. *A Child's Memoirs* by Selma Lagerlof, listed as fiction, supplements and continues the story of *Marbacka,* an announcement that will be delightful news to many of her admirers. . . . Carl G. Laurin is bringing out the second volume of his memoirs and he will have much of significance to tell about life in Stockholm art circles. . . . Karl Otto Bonnier, head of the house of Bonnier, begins his story of publishing as inaugurated by his grandfather and father and now carried on by the third and fourth generations of the family . . . . Princess Maria's *Story of My Life* has attracted attention already in serial publication and translations are under way. Other titles of promise must wait for future comment.

Biography plays a subordinate role. A biography of Andree is, of course, in the making, but is not yet officially announced. The Andree diary is sponsored by the Swedish Geographical Society and will be out before Christmas.

There are two books about functionalism, the prevailing trend in modern architecture and arts and crafts. Gotthard Johansson treats the subject horizontally, so to speak, by making a cross section of what Europe as a whole is doing today in city planning and building. Gustav Nasstrom limits himself to *Swedish Functionalism* and dips down vertically through the centuries to prove that the trend is anything but new. His illustrations from old and modern Sweden are significant.

Several American authors appear in translation—Edith Wharton, Theodore Dreiser, Thornton Wilder, Fanny Hurst, Ludwig Lewisohn, David Graham Phillips and others, Just now it is Edith Wharton who deservedly gets the lion's share of attention.

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CW-1

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Out From Dreams and Theories

SUMMER WORK

Last year 150 persons registered with the Personnel Bureau for summer work. Of this number 109 were undergraduates and 28 were alumnae; 13 graduate students, former students and others completed the list. 45 registered for camp positions and 28 for teaching or tutoring. 13 registered for work with children, 7 for secretarial work and 7 for positions as waitresses in tea rooms or hotels. The others registered for any kind of work for which they were qualified. A few registered for special work in order to secure apprentice training or vocational experience.

Reports have been received from 88 registrants. Of this number 52 secured positions, 24 did not secure positions, and 12 withdrew on account of change of plans. 22 of the 52 who were placed secured their positions through the Personnel Bureau. The amounts earned for the season varied from expenses only to $440 for the season.

In addition to securing reports from students who had registered with the Personnel Bureau, a questionnaire was sent this fall to members of the sophomore, junior, and senior classes. These questionnaires brought a good response and have furnished the Bureau with important information concerning opportunities for summer work for undergraduates. One hundred and forty reported holding summer positions. The list of positions held is varied and interesting and includes clerical work, camp positions, caring for children, computing, library work, newspaper work, acting as organist, playground work, secretarial work, social work, store work, teaching in summer school, tutoring, and acting as waitress. The amounts earned ranged from expenses to $300 and expenses.

TRIP TO MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Thursday, November 13th, has been selected as the date for the field trip to the Massachusetts General Hospital. If enough girls wish to go, it is planned to engage a bus which will leave the parking space near Founders Hall at 2:30. Please leave your names at the Personnel Bureau if you wish to go. The hospital movie, illustrating the activities of the department of medical social work, will be shown.

The Committee on Vocational Information has just organized its work for 1930-31. For the benefit of new members of the college, it may be noted that in close connection with the other work of the Personnel Bureau is that of a Committee on Vocational Information which carries through each year a series of talks and informal discussions. The Committee is made up of student representatives from each class, and the Director of the Personnel Bureau. The Committee for 1930-31 is as follows:

Alla Hood	1931
Jean March	1931
Miriam K. Stokes	1931
Ellen Trull	1931
Henriette Ahrens	1932
Jean Bullinger	1932
Silence Wilson	1932
Margaret Broomell	1933
Jo Day	1933
Grace Merritt	1933
Elsa Buerk	1934
Elsie Fowler	1934
Jean Hogenauer	1934
Mary White	1934

VOCATIONAL DISCUSSIONS

Are you interested in any particular vocation, or do you wish to find out about certain occupations, or if you have no particular choice are you interested in a general way to know what advertising, or personnel work, library work, etc., means? If you are not interested, would it not be well to become interested? The Committee on Vocational Information is willing to arrange informal discussions of a number of occupations if a sufficient number are interested. Blanks have been posted on the class-boards and on the Personnel boards where all who would like to attend such discussions are invited to sign their names. The occupations which have been suggested are: secretarial work, library work, advertising, psychological work, personnel work, and work with children. A blank is provided, also, for suggestions of other occupations. The Committee wishes to arrange these meetings this semester, so sign at once if you are interested. The blanks will be posted on your class board and on the Personnel boards from October 30th to November 8th.

Mary Mitchell, 1930, has been appointed assistant in English at the Ecole Normale in Arras, France. She is sailing immediately, and expects to land on November 8th.

NOVEL IDEA DRAWS CROWDS TO MUSEUM

The *New York Times* has the following account of a new type of museum:

"Deutsches Museum" is but part of the name of the institution that stands on an island in the Isar on the outskirts of Munich. In legal documents and on ceremonial occasions it is referred to as the "German Museum of Masterpieces of Natural Science and Technology." What we see in Munich, then, is a technical museum in which the evolution of the major branches of science, engineering and industry is traced by means of historically important instruments and machines or by replicas if originals are not obtainable.

What the art museum does for painting and sculpture the Deutsches Museum does for science and invention. It is more than a storehouse of relics systematically arranged. Under the direction of von Miller it has become by far the most successful experiment in visual education ever made, and this in a field especially difficult to popularize.

The difference between the Deutsches museum and most other museums is the difference between a zoo with roaring lions and blinking elephants and a collection of stuffed animals with glass eyes. Many of the hundreds of machines in the Deutsches Museum are in operation. And where, because of the very nature of an exhibit (a geological formation, for example), motion is impossible, a dramatic setting catches the eye and holds the attention.

The idea of thus animating a technical museum was not first conceived by von Miller. In the Science Museum of South Kensington, London, a few models had begun to move before the Deutsches Museum was opened. Moreover there had always been operative machines in international expositions. But von Miller applied the principle on a scale that had never been tried before and, what is more, applied it for a definite cultural purpose.

No "Hands Off"

To carry out his principle of reaching technically untrained minds, von Miller decided on an innovation that made Germans gasp. Where they are not absolutely indispensable in protecting delicate objects from dust—the riggings and sails of ship models, for example—glass cases are abandoned. Nothing is "verboten." No "Hands Off" signs.

Not only this, but everywhere there are push-buttons and levers. Push the buttons and pull the levers to your heart's content. Let the wheels spin around. See for yourself that after you have exhausted the air from a bell-jar the ticking of a watch within can no longer be heard. After that you will never forget that without air you cannot hear.

Spin this gyroscope and then try to force the wheel out of its plane of rotation and note that, even if you succeed, the wheel comes back as long as it spins. Press a button and see how water, as it flows from one lock to another, enables a canal boat to rise step by step over a mountain range. Here is a model of an eighteenth-century hot-air balloon. Light the gas flame beneath (it stands for the old fire), watch the balloon swell and then rise on a guide wire to the ceiling, only to descend after its air has cooled. You learn that hot air expands and that, as it expands, it acquires lifting power. Walk over to yonder cabin and step inside. Hold up your hand to a fluoroscopic screen and throw a switch. The attendant will show you how if you have any misgivings. An X-ray tube glows. You see the bones of your hand just as a physician sees them in a hospital.

Von Miller's Previous Work

Only von Miller could have conceived so far-reaching a plan and only von Miller could have carried it out. He was not a professional director of museums but an electrical engineer of international reputation. There is hardly an important electrical enterprise in Germany with which he has not been connected as a consultant. He organized the first electrical exposition that Germany ever held. His solid engineering achievements had made him an international figure. Fate has so decreed that these should be eclipsed by his extraordinary success as a museum director. Even in his own country he is Oskar von Miller "of the Deutsches Museum" and not Oskar von Miller the international consulting electrical engineer who made waterfalls and coal generate electricity.

It is not only the engineer but the democrat and the imaginative creator in von Miller that have given the Deutsches Museum a character all of its own. Although scholars find much to interest them in the collections of old apparatus and machines, this museum is an institution that deliberately makes its appeal to the common people. Von Miller has the instincts of a first-class showman and of a great popularizer of science and engineering. P. T. Barnum would have been delighted with the Deutsches Museum. Even staid German professors of science, to whom anything that smacks of extreme popularity is anathema, pass through the halls of the Deutsches Museum as fascinated as any Bavarian peasant in leather breeches and bare knees.

Make Everything Arresting

Like the editor of any good newspaper or magazine of wide circulation, von Miller never permits himself or his staff to forget that the visitors to his Deutsches Museum know nothing about magnetism, induction, Hertzian waves, and electrons. Science engineering and industry must be made as exciting and attention-arresting as any motion picture film.

Von Miller slices a locomotive through the middle, jacks it up a few inches, and drives it electrically by concealed motors. An attendant climbs into the cab and pulls the throttle. Pistons move back and forth in their cylinders, and slide valves open and close. In five minutes you learn more about the principles of locomotive design and operation than if you were to spend two weeks over textbooks and blueprints.

The Deutsches Museum has been criticized (but only by museum directors) as being too big and too confusing because it is big. Nine miles of exhibits! Sixty thousand things to see, if we include the pictures and charts on the walls! Nearly 400 separate rooms and halls! To walk rapidly through the vast collections, glancing only casually at the objects displayed, takes about four hours. To devote a half hour to each of the 400 groups means 200 hours. Granting that it is possible to spend five hours a day in the museum, it follows that it requires forty days to become acquainted with all that the Deutsches Museum displays.

Objections Easily Answered

The answer to these statistical objections is easy. People come not once but over and over again. Munich is a city of 600,000 inhabitants, yet 1,000,000 people a year walk through the Deutsches Museum and stand spellbound in front of steam engines and electrical apparatus. Only the Hofbrauhaus and the motion-picture theatres of Munich can vie with the Deutsches Museum in popularity. No other museum can boast of visitors that annually outnumber the population of the town in which it is located. Von Miller is not in the least alarmed at the size of his institution. He dreamed in the very beginning of a whole group of museums, each devoted to a special phase of technology, convinced that if his method of presentation were simple and popular enough the crowds would come.

Constantly Expanding

Despite his advanced age (he is 75), von Miller is constantly expanding his museum. Before the war he laid down plans for what he calls a "Studienbau," a building which is to be as large as the Deutsches Museum itself and which is to house an auditorium and a technical library of at least 1,000,000 volumes, drawings and blueprints of important engineering creations and inventions of the past, present and future and the documents that scientists, engineers and inventors may leave behind them. Here the student of technology will find precise information on any phase of technology.

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SHREDDED WHEAT

CALENDAR

—-:-—

Wednesday, October 29: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Dean Waite will lead.
7:00 P. M., Eliot House. Christian Association meeting. Miss Alice I. Perry Wood will speak on "What is the Personnel Bureau?"
*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. M. Raoul Blanchard, Professor of Geography at Harvard University, will lecture in French. Subject: "La Corse." The lecture will be illustrated with slides. (Department of French)
Thursday, October 30: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Flavilla Morey, '31, will lead.
3:40 P. M., Crew Competition.
6:00 P. M., Horton House. First Shop Club meeting and dinner.
Friday, October 31: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Professor Loomis will lead.
*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. The first of the Three Recitals announced by the Department of Reading and Speaking. Sydney Thompson in Original Plays and Old Ballads, in Costume. Reserved seats for the course may be secured from the Department of Reading and Speaking for $2.50 or at the El Table, Wednesday, October 29, 2-5 P. M., Thursday, October 30, 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Single tickets may be secured at box office.
Saturday, November 1: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
*2:00 P. M., Fall Field Day.
*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Barnswallows present three one-act plays: "The Drums of Oude"—Austin Strong; "The Trysting Place"—Booth Tarkington; "Aria da Capo"—Edna St. Vincent Millay. Tickets, 75 cents, on sale at El Table, Thursday, October 30, or may be secured from Elizabeth Patterson, Severance. Dancing will follow. 50 cents.
Sunday, November 2: *11:00 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rev. John Nevin Sayre, New York City.
*7:30 P. M., Memorial Chapel. Candle light service. (Christian Association)
Monday, November 3: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
Tuesday, November 4: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Professor Ferguson will lead.
*4:10 P. M., Room 124 Founders Hall. Poets' Reading. Robert Hillyer of Harvard—lecture and reading—"The Testament of Beauty," by Robert Bridges.
Wednesday, November 5: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Nancy Nichols, '31, will lead.
*4:40 P. M., Billings Hall. Hampton Institute Quartette. Plantation and folk songs. All are cordially invited.
*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Mr. Charles F. Andrews, Vice-President in Rabindranath Tagore's Institution, and author of "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," "The Indian Problem," etc., will lecture on "Mahatma Gandhi and India." (College Lecture Committee and Christian Association)
*WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Through November 1, Exhibition of work done during the summer by Wellesley College students.
Exhibition of artists in Wellesley and vicinity.
*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Virgil Exhibition in the cases in the North Hall upstairs.
Exhibition of the first editions of the works of William Wordsworth, in the South Exhibition Hall.
* Open to the Public.

"BABS AT COLLEGE" SUPPORTED OFFICERS

—-:-—

Now that there is a flag flying over the new Ad building and the days of the famous "chicken coop" are drawing to an end, the whole college has become just a little sentimental. Rather sadly thoughts are turned to a future when there will be no German classes in Room 25, no hurried lunches at the El Table, and no visits to the unpretentious and thin-walled cubbyholes that the deans call offices. But in this sentimental mood, thoughts turn not only forward, but also backward to the days when the "chicken coop" had not even come into existence; to the days before the great fire had started Wellesley off on a new era of progress and expansion. For those who have never been brought up steeped in Wellesley traditions by loyal alumnae mothers, and who cannot remember and piece together all those memories proffered by the faculty with the familiar introductory phrase, "It was in the center of old College Hall," this looking to the past is hard. And yet, there is even for these unfortunate souls one unfailing aid in the matter. It is in the form of a once infallible guide to Wellesley life, a book that now reposes unread on Z. A.'s bookshelf, *Babs at College*.

Within the covers of this volume have been stuffed all of the important traditions of the Wellesley before the fire. Here are tales of the Village Seniors, maids who sat not in the tower bewailing the general atmosphere but who gave serious and careful attention to the turning of Vill houses into model communities. College entertainments are also discussed. Much stress is laid upon the burning of the Junior Forensics, the hated required course of the preceding year, with the Sophomores trying desperately to prevent it, and upon the informal dramatic performances in the old barn. Dramatics, then, was rather an unfinished art. In fact, Babs relates that it was quite an event for the college when the girls taking male parts were allowed to discard gym bloomers for real "plain pants." (What an uproar the cigar that featured so highly in last year's Operetta would have caused!) And then there are the entertainments for men guests. Babs seems to have received a thrill by taking hers to the Ice carnival and Vesper services, and a most extraordinary one in taking the same young man to the first "man dance" ever held in Wellesley.

And yet with all its lack of liberties and outside activities, Wellesley life in those days was fun. Elections were considered more important than they are now. An announcement of officers always meant a mad, enthusiastic rush to the Centre, and more mad, enthusiastic cheers. The Society houses, too, contributed much to making life exciting. At that time the present method of choosing members had been only threatened and not put into effect. Membership was by invitation, and invitation by popularity and personality.

There were, however, in that certainly different life some things that still remain a part of Wellesley life today, such things as Tree Day, Step-singing, and required Hygiene Courses. And above all, the girls of this generation share with the girls of the last those appeals for aid so dear to the hearts of A. A. and C. A. "Buy peanuts and popcorn for sale on the shore," the signs read in 1914, and the proceeds went neither to a Silver Bay conference nor to a Swimming Pool but to something more dignified and in keeping with Wellesley spirit before the Fire, a Student Building.

MACHINES EXHIBIT CHALLENGES ARTISTS

—-:-—

The following article was taken from the *New York Times*:

The whole exhibition of machines now visible at the Museums of the Peaceful Arts, on the fourth floor of the News Building, is alive with interest and profit for the artist. If only all exhibitions of painting and sculpture could be as vital, as enthralling, as this display of the hydra-headed machine! Science and art, Einstein has said, are fundamentally after the same thing; and, if science can upon occasion turn to art for instruction, certainly art, to paraphrase a Biblical image, may, for refreshment and by way of adding to its store of wisdom, consider the machines.

* * *

Now the machine is nothing in itself. It is mere sentimentalizing to try to make it appear the master of man. But as man's tool, what avenues of exploration and brilliant accomplishment it opens up! The caveman with his first rude knife finds himself infinitely in advance of the animal. "Without tools he is nothing. With tools he is everything." By slow evolution, through age succeeding age, tools gain in serviceability, complexity, power (this is pictorially conveyed at the threshold of the exhibition) until with splendor bursts the machine age to which we all belong. However, it is not of course the machine in and for itself that we wish to write of at this time and in this place, but only about the enormous suggestive force of the machine as examined in terms of the artist.

What are some of the lessons it is prepared to teach? These would appear to be both positive and negative in nature. On the positive side, watching the machine so accurately fulfilling its function, the artist may learn the priceless virtue of being definite; of knowing first thoroughly what he wants to say and then how to say it with the utmost directness and economy. A good machine is always convincing because, in a figurative sense, it *knows*; and arts, one may go so far as to affirm, is convincing only on the same undeviating basis.

Economy. Not a waste motion anywhere. Co-ordination. An amicable marriage of faculties, not disruption, warring, chaos. The grandeur that may invest a sum of reciprocal elements, yet the perfection also that must inform all the details, each detail indispensable to the success of the whole endeavor.

Then consider the machine as an embodiment of rhythm, that perhaps most precious (and frequently misunderstood) implement employed by the artist in expressing his idea. What splendid inevitability in the thrust of rod, the turn of wheel, repeating and repeating in the creation of energy—which may at will be translated into terms of spirit and imagination. Periodicity governs the very process of thought itself, whence art springs. More and more psychologists recognize the importance of appreciating this rhythmic progression, which Graham Wallace, in "The Art of Thought," divides into four stages: "Intimation, incubation, illumination and verification. The words themselves connote the smooth, disciplined rhythm of the machine. And if such rhythm invests the development of an idea, from germ to testing, it cannot reasonably be left behind when expression holds the boards."

* * *

On the negative side, the artist, questing in this realm of mechanics, learns what not to emulate. He realizes the peril of becoming, in his esthetic articulation, *merely* a machine. After all, the machine functions in a rigidly circumscribed zone; knows nought of variety, of impulse, of humor; cannot profit by experience (save as man, its master, makes it so to profit). The machine responds to lever and switch, not to the upsurging of genius. It can propel a ship and hoist prodigious loads, but it cannot search a human heart or react to the thrill of a universe brimming with beauty.

These and all other appropriate distinctions the wise artist will make; for the net results of a visit to the Museums of the Peaceful Arts is stimulating in the extreme.

WISCONSIN UPHOLDS DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

—-:-—

On the College Frontier: *Wisconsin's Experience* is the title of an article in *The Nation* for October 29 by M. C. Otto, in which the author discusses the experiment of defining and actualizing a democratic higher education.

Charles McCarthy expresses the educational enterprise of this university in its greatest period, the decade or more before the war, when it came to be looked upon as an outstanding attempt at democratic education: "I crave the reader's pardon on the score that I, a wandering student seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin; it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the State stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do."

The University of Wisconsin, under the leadership of Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, who became president in 1904, illustrated the attitude of State universities in a deliberate effort to discover the most promising means of orderly social progress. Dr. Van Hise wished to find in the graduates "the hope of a peaceful solution of the great questions deeply concerning the nation." He further said:

"This freedom of thought, this inquiry after truth for its own sake, this adjustment of the knowledge of the past in the light of the newest facts and highest reason—this is the essential spirit of a university, which under no circumstances should it yield. Without this spirit an institution is not a university; with this spirit, it is a university, whether it be large or small."

The project of upbuilding the State through the university was stopped by the war, and as an aftermath, the institution was attacked by political parties. Mr. Otto's article gives in detail the unhappy existence of the university during the past two years, and the hope newly aroused by the nomination of Philip La Follette for governor of the state. "Democratic higher education in Wisconsin is once more at a critical stage because political changes in the State have presented a new opportunity and also for another reason—namely, that men and women imbued with the spirit of the university through years of contact with it as teachers or administrators are one by one leaving the scene.—Its chief task is always, on the one hand, to circumvent the forces that would divert higher education from making a significant contribution to the completest life for the mass of men to a larger vision of what this ideal implies and to equip them, as far as possible, to function in its realization."

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NOVEL UNIVERSITY WILL OPEN IN 1934

The World Peace Movement which has attained such popularity during the past year is to find practical expression in education in the Abraham Lincoln University which is expected to open in the fall of 1934. The plans for the University are being made by the Abraham Lincoln Foundation, which is intended to establish and finance the University, and the whole project represents the vision of Roy Curtiss of New York and his desire to work for greater understanding and co-operation between nations.

The detailed plans, which should be of great interest to all who are watching the progress and development of new ideas in education, have not been made generally known yet, but in the June issue of *Progressive Education* Dr. Eugene R. Smith tells some of the ideas which the organizers are seeking to incorporate in the University. The students are to come from all countries, and the total enrollment is to be 1,200, because there are to be six classes of 200 in the University at once, four undergraduate classes and two graduate ones. Each class is to include 80 students from the United States, one from each state and the remainder from the country at large, and 120 students from the other countries of the world.

The name of Abraham Lincoln has been chosen "because of his character, the fine tolerance and understanding for which he is increasingly respected and loved, and perhaps particularly because he is the one American who is accepted by the nations of the world as embodying the ideals for which the University is being established. It is intended to emphasize Lincoln's character and ideals in every way possible. It will be necessary, of course, to have a faculty in thorough sympathy with this high idealism, and the students must be chosen, if the influence of the University is to be carried back into their communities, in such a way as to bring together a Lincoln-minded group of young people highly endowed and unusually promising in every respect. In other words, they must be potential leaders whose characters are such that they will lead in the right direction. If 200 young people whose own education has given them a deep understanding of the problems of humanity, past and present, are sent into the communities of the world each year to find their places of influence in various fields of activity, but presumably to a considerable extent in education and in political fields, there will be started a cumulative force that should leaven the thinking of all people and should give positive leadership toward constructive intelligent world-mindedness."

The University is to be endowed and no student is to have any personal expense. It is planned to build the University in Westchester County so that it will have the advantages which location near New York will give it. In 1934 it will open with one class "and the faculty chosen will only be a small part of that needed later. It does seem important, however, to have these faculty members who will set the pattern for the University chosen early enough so that they should be able to prepare for this great undertaking. It is intended therefore to give the initial group of professors the opportunity to travel, to inform themselves at first hand on international conditions and by their discussion and investigation to work out definite plans for the curriculum. They must also find the way to make the purposes and ideals of the University a living force in the lives of the students while they are obtaining a sound, broad education, designed not only to fit them for public thinking and public service, but also to prepare them for the demands of their private lives and their occupations."

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WELLS ANNOUNCES HE WILL NOT GROW OLD

H. G. Wells, in this article in the *Boston Herald*, is surveyed in the light of his accomplishments and his dreams:

Herbert George Wells, now 64, a father, a grandfather and a widower, has decided to re-orient his life and retain his youth. Wells being a world phenomenon who has evolved from romanticist to sociologist and thence to evangelist, the event is worthy of notice.

He has been growing vigorously and not inaudibly all his life to date. But he has become aware that the passage of years threatens to arrest his growth; and the steps he now takes are scientific ones calculated to combat the menace to his world-famous organism. As a start he has given up Easton Glebe.

It does not sound much. But he built up his life in that old Georgian house set in parklands amid the lanes of Essex. He made the place one of the most renowned intellectual exchanges of the world, for innumerable men and women distinguished in the fields of science, art, letters, journalism, politics and statecraft gravitated to Easton Glebe from the ends of the earth, and were entertained and galvanized into considerable mental activity by contact with the Wellsian dynamo.

In the barn with its gnarled beams he taught venerable professors and august publicists and learned scientists how to play his own ball game. Most of the books which won him international fame were written in the thatched workroom of white plaster whose green windows look on a vista of squared stone paths, shaven grass borders and variegated flower beds.

And now he is walking out of it all.

His life is divided now between a London apartment, a pied-a-terre and two villas he rents on the Riviera. Thus fixed, he proposes to continue the growing process, audibly, with the earth as audience.

Born a second generation man, sheltered by an inherited income, he would have made no more noise in the world than the popping of a cork. But he came into the world poor, obscure. He had to turn and fight—not only economic circumstance, but a social environment which tried to make persons of the Wells class believe that the prayer,

"God save the squire and his relations
And keep us in our proper stations,"

was not the voice of a local feudal dame (he has depicted her as Lady Hammergallow) but in truth was the Voice of God.

His mother was an inn keeper's daughter; his father the son of a gardener on a nobleman's estate. He does not know his ancestry further back than that. Wells began life as an apprentice in a drug store kept by an uncle (you find the uncle in "Tono-Bungay") and then went on to roll cloth and rewind ribbon in the women's wear department of a south coast store.

He made a terrific effort and broke out of these blind alleys by way of night study and a scholarship. He got into London University and took a science degree. He earned some money reducing ponderous standard works to handy cram books for the use of aspirants to examination honors, did a little teaching, drifted into journalism, and then he wrote a book. It was a little book, "The Time Machine."

Wells Develops As Author

The thin, awkward, ill-dressed youth has expanded now into the robust, heavy shortish man, with massive face, powerful neck and drum of a chest, always very neatly dressed, with carefully pressed trousers—no Bohemian carelessness about him.

It is an odd enough fact that when he launched into his discussion novels a quarter of a century ago, he was banned in many sound middle-class households.

As early as 1906 some of the darkly italicized hints in "In the Days of the Comet" seemed perfectly dreadful. Irate fathers found their daughters surreptitiously reading it and furiously hurled it out of the window.

At this stage of his career he was living in Hampstead, on the heights above North London, and his Sunday afternoon parties were celebrated. He befriended a good many rising young novelists, Hugh Walpole among them.

A little earlier than this he had joined the Fabian Society, and with much enthusiasm tried to reorganize that body. But the task was beyond his specialized powers. He has not a striking personality. In a crowd he is an unimpressive figure. As a lecturer, even, he is not a success. He cannot sway or persuade people. His voice is thin and high. He is too concentrated upon himself. Not enough of his personality goes out to others for him to be a success in a crowd. The Fabians resisted Wells and froze him out. He never mentions the Fabians now save in terms of ridicule. He always belittles what he dislikes.

Resents Opposition To Change

And here one would remark that Wells does not like any single thing that resists change. Constitutionally, he prefers a cabbage to an institution; the cabbage grows.

"Tono-Bungay," appearing in the same year as "Ann Veronica," was the book that established Wells. It was the book of the year; it was indeed the book of several decades. There had been nothing like it before. It gave a sort of a bird's-eye view of England—as if one stood on a peak and had one swift and comprehensive and comprehending view of everything.

He appealed to the multitudinous non-satisfied in this world. He was a questioner. He opened vistas. He had an odd trick of waking up torpid mentalities, of stirring imaginations, of flicking aside magic curtains for an instant. He was colloquial, easy to read. He was an apostle of escape; his theories were always escaping—from life and troubles and perplexities. They escaped on cycles and in traps, and through green doors in walls, and in cars, and sometimes in gravity-defeating and time-destroying machines. Occasionally they escaped from this planet altogether.

And presently, having enchanted and amused, Wells took himself more seriously and proceeded to exposit and to prophesy. He became the popular expositioner. He had an air of buttonholing people and telling them all about it. He gave the driest theory a human and interesting twist.

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